

Convertible Note and Entitlement Offer Presentation

19 June 2019



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Company update and transaction overview



Company update

	Commercial production ⁽¹⁾ declared with effect from 1 January 2019 ⁽²⁾
Balama Graphite Operation (Balama)	 Q2 2019 Balama production expected to be approximately 45kt⁽³⁾ (vs. 48kt in Q1 2019, 33kt in Q4 2018)
	 Balama progressing towards expected CY2019 production of 205 - 245kt, dependent on (i) ongoing assessment of sales volume against price⁽⁴⁾, and (ii) production performance and quality performance⁽⁵⁾
	 Operating cost base in line with guidance, C1 cash operating costs⁽⁶⁾ forecast to trend towards ~US\$400/t by the end of 2019, subject to production outcomes driven by market conditions
	 Syrah is currently evaluating the option to transition Balama to dry stacking of tailings to provide life of mine financial and environmental benefits
Sales and Marketing	 Sales and marketing strategy focused on delivering increased diversification of revenue across customers, market segments and geographies
	 Volume demand evident, shipped sales volumes in Q2 2019 expected to be ~ 50kt⁽³⁾ (vs. 48kt in Q1 2019), dependent on final June shipping completions
	• Weighted average graphite price achieved of US\$469 per tonne in Q1 2019 ⁽⁹⁾ , and expected Q2 2019 weighted average price US\$455 per tonne ⁽⁷⁾
	 End-market demand drivers are positive, China natural flake graphite imports reportedly up 156% year on year⁽⁸⁾
	 Unpurified spherical graphite for qualification has been dispatched from Syrah's BAM plant, targeting ex-China customers⁽⁹⁾
Battery Anode Material (BAM)	 Commissioning of the purification circuit and first dispatch of purified spherical graphite planned for Q3 2019
Project Update	 Qualification volumes from Vidalia plant and on-going product development and study work to facilitate investment decision in final anode material plant by July 2020
Vanadium Project	Review of 2014 Scoping Study in 2018 confirmed likelihood of attractive project economics, warranting progression to Pre Feasibility Study (PFS) stage ⁽⁹⁾
	• Results of initial sampling of Vanadium content through the Balama processing plant circuit show similar Vanadium content to the 2014 Scoping Study(10)
	 Industry engagement underway, which will inform timing and approach for PFS

- (1) Refer to Note 8 of the 2018 Annual Report for major criteria considered in terms of declaring Commercial Production
- (2) Refer ASX announcement dated 14 January 2019
- 3) Refer ASX announcement dated 7 June 2019 which identified an expected production range of 45kt to 50kt for Q2 2019
- Production and sales strategy will reflect trade-off between unit operating cost benefits versus pricing considerations of additional incremental supply into the market (refer to slide 8 for further discussion)
- 5) Production volume assumes no unexpected recovery, mechanical failures or loss of experienced personnel, or the eventuation of any of the other matters discussed in operational risks on page 36
- 6) C1 cash operating costs basis is Free on Board (FOB), Port of Nacala, excluding government royalties and taxes
- 7) Estimated based on shipping schedule as at 17 June 2019
- (8) Fast Markets report May 28 2019, "Chinese flake graphite imports surge y-o-y in April; competitive Mozambique materials erode export market share"
- (9) Refer ASX announcement dated 29 April 2019
- (10) Refer to ASX announcements dated 30 July 2014 and 29 April 2019



Transaction overview

Syrah's ramp-up at the Balama Graphite Operation (Balama) continues and is nearing production volumes that are expected to generate positive operating cash flows Balance sheet solid (~US\$43m cash position expected at end of Q2 2019, contingent on timing of expected cash receipts and payments), and debt financing options continue to be progressed Syrah's Funding Requirement Additional liquidity through the proposed ~A\$111.6m (~US\$76.3m)⁽¹⁾ capital raising will provide flexibility to tailor Balama production ramp-up according to global natural graphite demand, enabling orderly price negotiations Funding to progress qualification of Syrah's Battery Anode Material (BAM) and inform Syrah's market entry and commercialisation approach Syrah has reached agreement with its largest shareholder, AustralianSuper Pty Ltd as a trustee for AustralianSuper (AustralianSuper), to subscribe for a A\$55.8m (~US\$38.2m)⁽¹⁾ convertible note (Note), to provide additional liquidity Demonstrates Australian Super's ongoing support for Syrah Flexible funding instrument includes option for Syrah to defer the drawdown for up to 120 day period, and reduce the Note Amount via entry into a 3rd party Proposed debt facility at any time prior to drawdown **Convertible Note** Issuance⁽²⁾ Other key terms: 5 year term (unless redeemed or converted earlier, subject to a 30 month non-conversion period), interest capitalised and added to the Principal Outstanding of the Note at a rate of 8% p.a. (unless Syrah elects to pay in cash at a rate of 7.5%), conversion price of 5% premium to TERP⁽³⁾ on announcement of the Entitlement Offer (subject to any adjustment(s) in accordance with the Note terms)(2) Issue of the Note is conditional on completion of the institutional component of the Entitlement Offer and obtaining shareholder approval under ASX Listing Rule 7.1. If shareholder approval for the issue of the Note to Australian Super is not obtained. Syrah will consider alternative funding sources for the A\$55.8m (~US\$38.2m)⁽¹⁾ In conjunction with the proposed Convertible Note Issuance, a fully underwritten Entitlement Offer is being undertaken to raise gross proceeds of ~A\$55.8m (~US\$38.2m)⁽¹⁾ to meet the Company's total funding requirements: **Proposed Entitlement** Offer (4) 1 for 5 accelerated non-renounceable Entitlement Offer

A\$0.81 offer price, representing a 15.3% discount to TERP(3)





⁽¹⁾ A\$ proceeds converted into US\$ based on the USD/AUD exchange rate of 0.684 as of 18 June 2019

⁽²⁾ More details on the key terms of the convertible notes is set out on pages 29 and 30 of this presentation

⁽³⁾ TERP is the theoretical price at which New Shares should trade immediately after the ex-date for the Entitlement Offer. TERP is a theoretical calculation only and the actual price at which New Shares trade immediately after the ex-date for the Entitlement Offer will depend on many factors and may not equal TERP. TERP is calculated by reference to Syrah's closing price on the last trading date immediately prior to announcement of the Entitlement Offer

Transaction rationale

Natural Graphite pricing is opaque and drivers are complex. Contract prices are subject to direct negotiation Pricing depends on various market factors, including segment demand, quality specifications, and competing supply beyond Syrah's control Syrah is targeting a significant proportion of sales to China, the largest consumer in both the industrial and battery segments Chinese domestic supply of competing natural graphite product is seasonal, and the Chinese market is adjusting to international supply Pricing in the short term may decline or increase subject to the market balance, prior to an expected strengthening in the medium to long term Ensuring optimal pricing and market penetration for Syrah's products involves assessing and managing various considerations and complex price negotiations Increasing production too rapidly in the short term for market penetration may not be optimal for pricing outcomes Production from Balama is approaching a point where the trade-off between unit cash operating cost benefits versus the pricing impact of incremental supply into the market is more balanced Ongoing Balama production improvement and consistency is expected to drive: Increased penetration of ex-China markets Readiness to supply the expected seasonal demand opportunities and structural medium demand growth Having regard to the above factors, it is critical that Syrah be appropriately capitalised with a significant cash buffer The capital raising, which includes the support of Syrah's largest shareholder, AustralianSuper, is designed to give Syrah the balance sheet strength to: Ensure flexibility to palance Balama production on upput, capital expenditure, and pricing negotiations for the best interests of the company over the medium to long term rather than only for short term cash flow reasons Provide optionality to balance Balama production in line with prevailing market demand Maintain preferred contract structures and short term pricing to provide exposure to market fundamentals and manage con	Pricing for natural graphite products is opaque and drivers are complex. Contract prices are subject to direct negotiation	
Balama's production must be balanced against growing market demand - Increasing production too rapidly in the short term for market penetration may not be optimal for pricing outcomes - Production from Balama is approaching a point where the trade-off between unit cash operating cost benefits versus the pricing impact of incremental supply into the market is more balanced Ongoing Balama production improvement and consistency is expected to drive: - Increased penetration of ex-China markets - Readiness to supply the expected seasonal demand opportunities and structural medium demand growth - Having regard to the above factors, it is critical that Syrah be appropriately capitalised with a significant cash buffer - The capital raising, which includes the support of Syrah's largest shareholder, AustralianSuper, is designed to give Syrah the balance sheet strength to: - Ensure flexibility to optimise Balama production output, capital expenditure, and pricing negotiations for the best interests of the company over the medium to long term rather than only for short term cash flow reasons - Provide optionality to balance Balama production in line with prevailing market demand - Maintain preferred contract structures and short term pricing to provide exposure to market fundamentals and manage contract performance	is opaque and drivers are complex • Syrah is targeting a significant proportion of sales to China, the largest consumer in both the industrial and battery segments • Chinese domestic supply of competing natural graphite product is seasonal, and the Chinese market is adjusting to international supply	
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Investment highlights

Balama: A Tier 1 asset	 Long life asset, with over 50 years of mine life⁽¹⁾ and 350kt per year of graphite concentrate production capability⁽²⁾ Balama is the largest integrated natural graphite mine and processing plant globally as measured by annual flake concentrate production capacity High grade concentrate relative to current industry standards provides Syrah with the opportunity for development of a price premium advantage, over time Balama's large Reserve and Resource⁽³⁾ allows for future plant expansion, potentially representing a low capital intensity option to meet incremental future graphite demand
Exposure to High Growth Lithium-ion Battery Markets	 Graphite is a key component of lithium-ion batteries used in electric vehicles and energy storage, both rapidly growing markets Balama graphite product mix and specifications are suited for use in these markets
First Mover Advantage	 The ongoing ramp-up of Balama is establishing the asset as a base-load supplier of graphite globally Syrah's strategy to produce and qualify Battery Anode Material (BAM) is intended to establish a core ex-Asia battery supply chain position
Competitive Advantage in the BAM Value Chain	 Balama's scale, quality and low production costs at full production capacity are key competitive advantage enablers in the delivery of Syrah's BAM strategy Syrah's BAM strategy provides the opportunity to: Produce value-added products compared to flake graphite and capture additional cash margin by establishing a core position in the battery supply chain Provide an alternative source of BAM supply Review potential for strategic operating or technical partnership in the project
Vanadium Optionality at Balama	 Balama contains a significant vanadium Resource which presents a potential value-accretive opportunity that Syrah will advance through Pre Feasibility Study Vanadium, a by-product which is liberated during the graphite production process, could potentially be refined into a saleable product (V₂O₅)⁽⁴⁾ via processing of material currently reporting to tailings at Balama

⁽¹⁾ Life of mine based on current 113.3Mt Graphite Ore Reserves being depleted at 2Mt of mill throughput per annum



⁽²⁾ Refer to ASX announcements dated 29 May 2015, 15 November 2016 and 29 March 2019

⁽³⁾ Refer to ASX announcement dated 29 March 2019

⁽⁴⁾ Scoping study on potential to refine vanadium as per the ASX announcement dated 30 July 2014





Balama Graphite Operation – a Tier 1 producing asset

Location	Mozambique (Cabo Delgado Province)
Reserves and	 Graphite Reserves: 113.3Mt at 16.4% Total Graphitic Carbon (TGC) – 18.5Mt of contained graphite
Resources ⁽¹⁾	 Graphite Resources: 1,423Mt at 10% TGC – 147Mt of contained graphite
Mining	Simple, open pit mining operation with low stripping ratio
Processing method	Conventional process that includes crushing, grinding, flotation, filtration, drying, screening and bagging
Processing plant capacity	2 million tonnes ore per annum
Product	 94% to 98% Fixed Carbon (FC) concentrate to be produced across a range of flake sizes
	Production capability of 350kt of graphite concentrate per year
Production	 Targeting 2019 production 205 - 245kt, dependent on (i) ongoing assessment of sales volume against price⁽²⁾, and (ii) production performance and quality performance
C1 cash	 Targeting a C1 cash operating cost towards ~US\$400 per tonne by end 2019, subject to production outcomes that will be driven by market conditions⁽³⁾
operating cost ⁽⁴⁾	 Expected to reduce towards US\$330 per tonne as the plant is optimised and ramps up to full capacity
Life of mine	• Over 50 years ⁽⁵⁾
Optionality	 Balama's large Reserve and Resource allows for future plant expansion, potentially representing a low capital intensity option to meet incremental future graphite demand
	Vanadium, a by-product which is liberated during the graphite production process, could potentially be refined into a saleable product $(V_2O_5)^{(6)}$ and presents a medium term, high value opportunity

Balama Graphite Operation



⁽¹⁾ Refer to ASX announcements dated 29 March 2019

⁽²⁾ Production and sales strategy will reflect trade-off between unit operating cost benefits versus pricing considerations of additional incremental supply into the market (refer to slide 8 for further discussion)

⁽³⁾ Unit C1 cash operating costs achieved will be sensitive to production outcomes (which will be driven by market conditions – see footnote above)

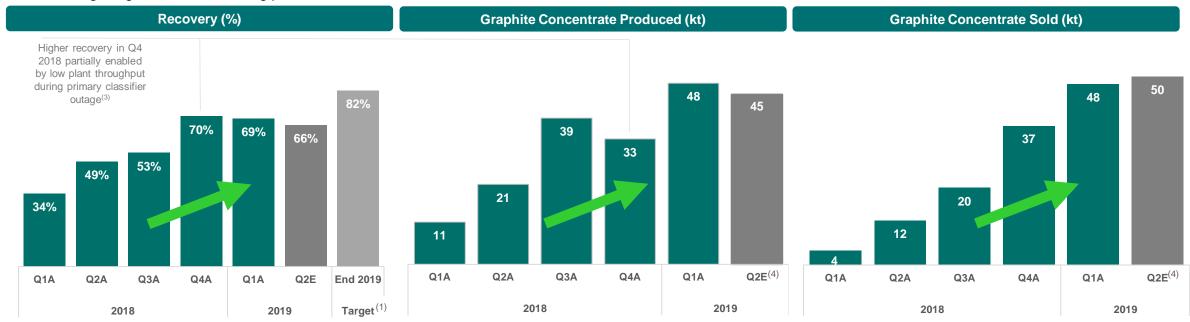
⁽⁴⁾ Free on Board (FOB), Port of Nacala, excluding government royalties and taxes

⁽⁵⁾ Life of mine based on current 113.3Mt Graphite Ore Reserves being depleted at 2Mt of mill throughput per annum

⁽⁶⁾ Scoping study on potential to refine vanadium as per the ASX announcement dated 30 July 2014

Ramp-up of the world's largest graphite mine well progressed

- Continued delivery of production improvement plan expected, target of 82% flake graphite recovery by the end of 2019⁽¹⁾
 - Performance in Q2 2019 to date has been impacted by process plant instability caused predominantly by minor equipment failures and process control issues
 - Improvements implemented to resolve these issues are expected to take effect in Q3 2019
- Balama dispatch, cross-dock-facility and port capacity debottlenecked, allowing for required inventory management and sales
- Improved operating stability year to date 2019 provides baseline for cost base review and optimisation currently in progress
- Approximately 6kt of non-standard graphite production (in terms of particle size, carbon grade and/or moisture) from 2018 and 2019 will be re-processed with the intent of achieving a higher estimated selling price⁽²⁾



⁽¹⁾ Target reflects combination of expected benefits from the implementation of enablers set out on page 13 of this presentation



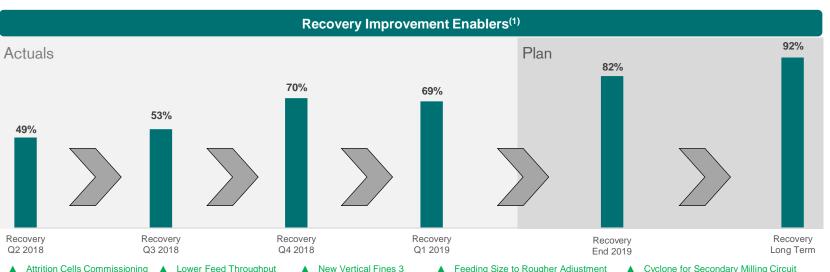
⁽²⁾ Inventories are valued at the lower of weighted average cost and estimated net realisable value. The current unit cost of production is greater than the estimated selling price which is likely to result in a write-down of inventories on hand at 30 June 2019 to net realisable value

⁽³⁾ Refer ASX announcement dated 30 January 2019

Refer ASX announcement dated 7 June 2019 which identified an expected production range of 45kt to 50kt for Q2 2019

Enablers in place expected to deliver improved operational performance

- Root-causes of recovery losses are known, structured process in place to implement recovery loss mitigations to achieve recovery targets
- Production improvement enablers are expected to have a positive impact on both recovery and product mix
- No significant capital expenditure or additional site team expertise is expected to be required to deliver these improvements



- ▲ Secondary Milling Circuit Optimisation
- ▲ Flotation Level Control
- ▲ Fine Cyclone Optimisation
- ▲ Process Control/Stability
- ▲ Redistribute of Cyclone Overflow
- ▲ Attrition Cells Overflow
- ▲ Reduce Loss Through
- ▲ Process Control/Stability

- - Concentrate Pump
- ▼ Mine Blend issues
 - ▲ Screw Classifier Optimisation
 - Product mix optimisation
 - ▲ Fine Scavenger Control
 - ▼ Process Control/Stability

- Improve Liberation
- Reagent Dosing Optimisation
- Increase Concentrate Pump Capacity
- Screw Classifier Optimisation
- Crushing Availability Improvement Install Standby Pump
- **Drier Availability Improvement**
- Filter Utilisation Improvement
- Process Control/Stability

- ▲ Cleaner 1 Concentrate Regrinding
- ▲ High Quality Water for Cleaners
- ▲ Flow Sheet Modification
- ▲ Sangati Optimisation
- ▲ Regrinding & Floating Stage for Final Concentrate
- ▲ Optimise the Attrition Cells
- ▲ Plant Control Based on Ore Type
- ▲ Flake recovery at Derrick Screens
- ▲ Ore blending strategies



Flake graphite flotation cell at Balama



Product mix and finished product grade optimisation – near term enablers for improved weighted average price

Syrah's Product Suite

- Syrah classifies its products by mesh size (#) and Fixed Carbon (FC%)
- Product value (US\$/t) increases with increasing mesh size and FC% content
- Current average FC% production from Balama is 95% representing a premium to the industry normal FC% of 90% to 94%⁽¹⁾

Fixed Carbon Content(2) <94% <94% 96% 95% 94% 97% STD FC STD OT YRCRS 5098 SYRCRS 5097 SYRCRS 5096 SYRCRS 5094 SYRFLK 10098 SYRFLK 10097 Creasing Promison 10094 + 100 # SYRSTD FC SYRSTD OT + 100# - 100# SYRFIN 10098 SYRFIN 10097 SYRFIN 10096 SYRFIN 10095 SYRSTD PS SYRSTD OT POW SYRPOW325

Syrah's Product Mix

- Through 2018 Syrah production ramp-up was focused on improving recovery and debottlenecking of process plant and logistics processes
- Stabilised operations expected to enable optimisation of production mix & grade, which is expected to present an opportunity to significantly improve weighted average selling price
- Improving recovery rates expected to have a positive impact on product mix

	Description •	Product Mix by Mesh Size ⁽³⁾					
US Mesh		Q1 2019	Apr-19	May-19	Target End 2019	Long-term Target ⁽⁴⁾	Application
+50	Extra large flake	2%	2%	2%	4%	8%	Traditional uses (e.g steelmaking, iron castings, foundries, automotive parts, lubricants)
+80	Large flake	9%	7%	11%	12%	12%	Traditional uses (e.g steelmaking, iron castings, foundries, automotive parts, lubricants)
+100	Medium flake	3%	1%	1%	4%	12%	Traditional uses (e.g steelmaking, iron castings, foundries, automotive parts, lubricants)
-100	Fines	86%	90%	85%	80%	68%	Spherical graphite for anode in Lithium-ion batteries and recarburiser products

- (1) 90% and 94% are the standard quoted grades reported by Asian Metal Inc.
- (2) Product classification abbreviations are follows: SYR=Syrah, CRS=Coarse, FLK=Flake, MX=Mix, STD=Non-Standard, POW=Powder, PS=Particle Size, FC=Fixed Carbon, OT=Other
- Reflects product mix based on sales volume
- (4) Based on Feasibility Study



Syrah evaluating option to transition Balama to dry stacking of tailings to provide life of mine financial and environmental benefits

Context

- Current design and operation of Balama Tailings Storage Facility (TSF) conforms to world best practice for Wet Tailings Deposition
- Dry stacking of tailings is becoming recognised as industry leading practice
- Syrah is committed to global best practices in all aspects of the Balama Graphite Operation, to this end Syrah has proactively assessed a dry stacking option
- An external study has indicated that Balama material and site conditions allow for transition from wet deposition to dry stacking of tailings at Balama⁽¹⁾
- Dry tailings option has potential to deliver significant potential life of mine benefits, however alternative options exist and no investment decision has been taken
- Current estimates for CY2020 and CY2021 dry stacking costs (+/- 30% accuracy) and sustaining capital spend to be in line with 2019 guidance of US\$10 to US\$15m, reverting to Life of Mine average of US\$7-10m thereafter. Current estimates for wet deposition expenditures is approximate to dry stacking for 2019 and 2020, \$5m higher in 2021 and \$8m in 2022⁽³⁾

Benefits of Dry Staking

- ✓ Increase TSF stability as the residual water content is reduced
- ✓ Lower life of mine footprint⁽²⁾
- ✓ Reduced external water requirement for the operation⁽⁴⁾
- ✓ Lower life of mine costs (capital plus operating)⁽³⁾



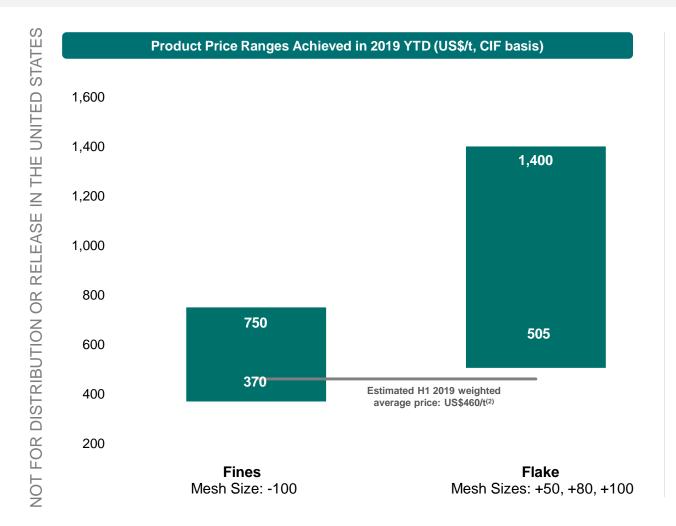
⁽²⁾ External study indicates dry stacking only requires Cell 2 and 3 to be built – being 4 fewer than for a wet tailings option



⁾ Based on current estimates. Definitive cost estimates for TSF capex and opex wet deposition and dry stacking options are work-in-progress

⁴⁾ Estimate from external study for water draw reduction from Chipembe Dam over the life of mine

Price ranges achieved to date result from initial market entry and expansion of the customer base by sector and geography



Coarse Flake Products (+50#, +80#, +100#)

- Coarse flake products achieving significant penetration into Europe and India
- Premium grade products (96%-98%) preferred in East Asia refractory markets

Fines Products (-100#)

- Fines price ex-China driven by incentive price to export a marginal tonne
- Syrah exports to China entering competitive and established domestic fines market; initial pricing challenging
- Syrah carbon grade, density, quality / low impurities establishing differentiated position
- Syrah becoming one of the largest fines product suppliers into the global electric vehicle supply chain
- Expect positive price support as China moves to market deficit for high grade fines product⁽¹⁾

Syrah's Weighted Average Price

- Influenced by product mix of flake sizes, carbon grade, delivery location and increased total market supply due to Balama ramp-up
- Pricing is bespoke and bilaterally agreed and there is no centrally accepted clearing price

Source: Syrah Resources Internal Analysis

⁽¹⁾ Refer to pages 18 and 19 of this presentation for discussion regarding China natural flake graphite market balance

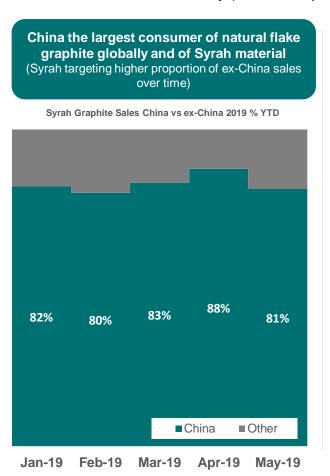
Key variables of Syrah weighted average price have strong upside potential

- In the short term, production and marketing flexibility needs to be maintained to react to supply / demand dynamics and conduct orderly price negotiations
- Pricing in the short term may decline or increase subject to the market balance, prior to an expected strengthening in the medium to long term

	Factor	Potential pricing improvements
Term action	Product mix	Product mix to 20% coarse flake in 2019, and later to 32% - enabling higher weighted average prices
Production Production Grade		Production and price realisation of 96%-98% grade premiums
Term eting sus	Market entry pricing & qualification	Completion of qualification process by customers, diminishing the impact of entry pricing on Syrah's weighted average price
Near Term Marketing Focus	Regional split & alternative supply	Increased volume penetration into Ex-China markets
	Volume & reliability	Balama product quality and size to enable value-in-use and baseload supply premium realisation as supply certainty and quality becomes increasingly important
	Market balance	China market balance to transition to net importer of high quality fines over time – likely to induce higher pricing

Syrah's sales prices are primarily determined by the short term market balance – frequent pricing provides exposure to market demand growth

• The proposed capital raising is expected to provide Syrah flexibility to balance Balama production inline with prevailing incremental market demand and maintain contract flexibility (short term pricing) to provide consistent exposure to market balance fundamentals and manage contract performance

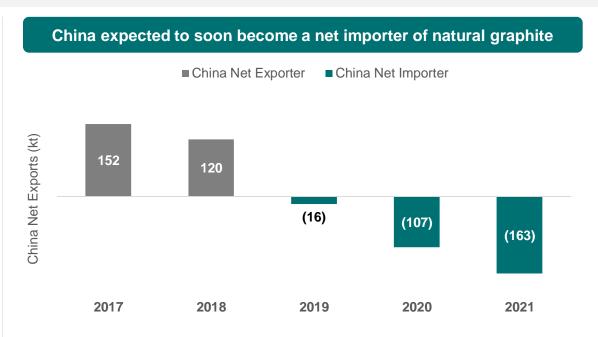


Pricing expected to evolve as China transitions to be a net importer of graphite				
	Syrah's Strategic Focus	Expected China Market Position		
Recent past (2018 – early 2019)	 Initial market entry focus to facilitate Balama plant operation at ~70% capacity (~250ktpa concentrate) to deliver competitive unit production costs Strategy to sell into all major geographies and market segments to drive qualification, and test market pricing 	Net Exporter		
Short to medium term (current - 2020)	 Balama volume is expected to continue to facilitate global natural graphite market pricing evolution from a disaggregated market to a globally traded market Demand growth expected to be strong, but a supply surplus is possible in 2019 Syrah will aim to balance incremental production volume increases at Balama beyond current production rates, in line with prevailing incremental market demand 	Transition to Net Importer		
Medium to long term (2021+)	 Demand growth driven by lithium-ion battery production is expected to increase fines prices relative to coarse flake (reducing differentials) and reward higher carbon grade and lower impurities over time Market demand for high quality natural flake graphite is expected to enable progression of Balama to full production capacity 	Net Importer		

Base case demand view supports Balama reaching full capacity; driven by battery anode material and China flake graphite demand

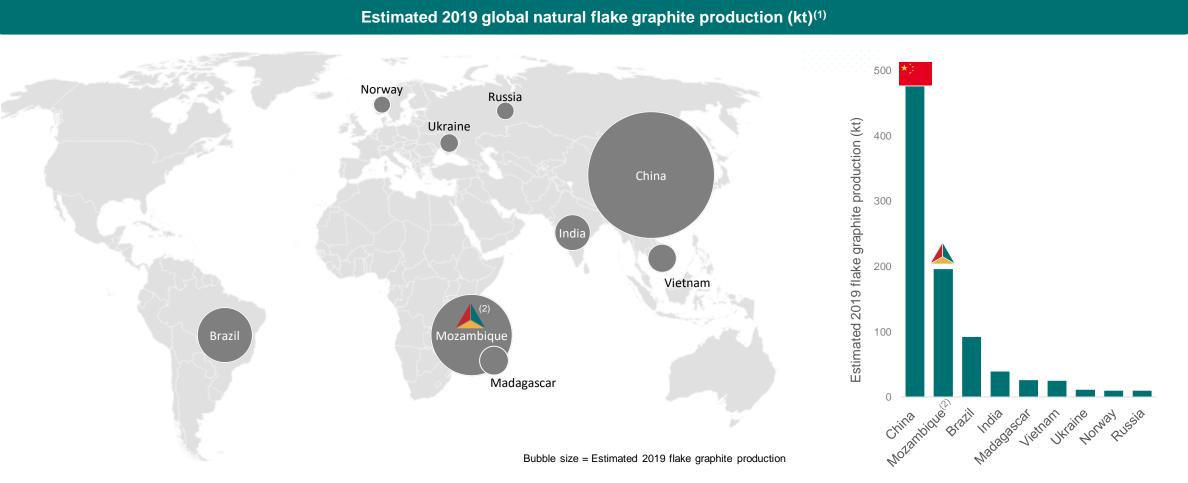
Significant fines growth driven by battery anode material demand Fines ■ Coarse Natural Graphite Demand (kt) 145 451 202 306 743 541 2018 **Incremental Fines Incremental Coarse** 2021 **Demand Demand** Source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence, June 2019

- Fines market growth driven by demand from anode producers to support the increased capacity of lithium-ion factories and the objective to lower overall product costs
- Fines material remains the major natural graphite material used in anodes
- Coarse flake demand growth driven by expandable / foils / insulation, from a low base



Source: Benchmark Mineral Intelligence, June 2019

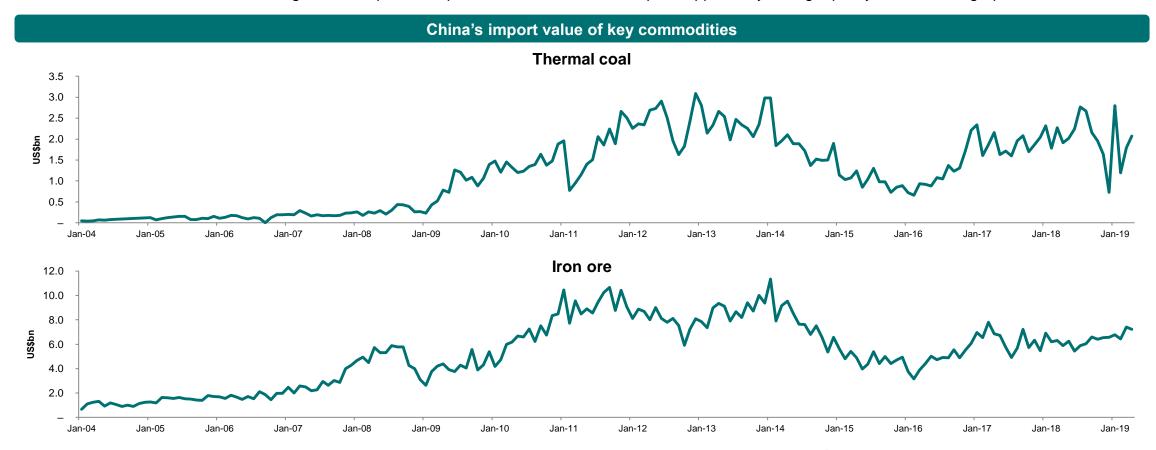
- Clear commitments to near term expansion of electric vehicle product ranges and volumes are expected to drive increased demand for all battery minerals
- Benchmark Minerals Intelligence forecast China to become a net importer of natural flake graphite from 2019



SYRAH RESOURCES

China has structurally changed the trade flow of commodities before; market balance and quality differentials will drive imports

- Despite having its own significant natural endowment of iron ore and coal, China has shown a growing preference for higher grade imported material
- Chinese anode material demand growth is expected to provide similar demand and price opportunity for high quality natural flake graphite



Source: Bloomber

Notes: Represents dollar value imported into China



Battery Anode Material (BAM) strategy



Vidalia (Louisiana) battery anode material plant – key for market progression through qualification and product development

	Mar 2018	Syrah precursor ⁽¹⁾ testing and benchmarking completed
	May 2018	Vidalia BAM site purchase agreement ⁽²⁾
	Aug 2018	Vidalia BAM site purchase completed ⁽³⁾
Progress to Date	Sep 2018	Phase 1 Commercial scale (10ktpa and 40ktpa) study completed - potential for attractive operating margins and opportunities for flow sheet and capital optimisation identified ⁽⁴⁾
	Dec 2018	5ktpa milling capacity installed – First production unpurified spherical graphite using Balama feed ⁽⁵⁾
	Q1 2019	Unpurified spherical graphite qualification samples dispatched to a range of potential customers
	Now	Utilise existing plant for product development and to establish customer base through provision of qualification samples
Forward Plan	Q3-Q4 2019	Commission batch purification plant and (i) dispatch purified spherical graphite samples to potential customers in Q3 (ii) produce pilot scale finished BAM products utilising Syrah purified spherical for Battery Manufacturer engagement in Q4

	2 Graphite Concentra
4 Purifying ⁽⁷⁾	5 Coating
7 Battery	8 Applicatio
Panasonio ::	
	4 Purifying ⁽⁷⁾

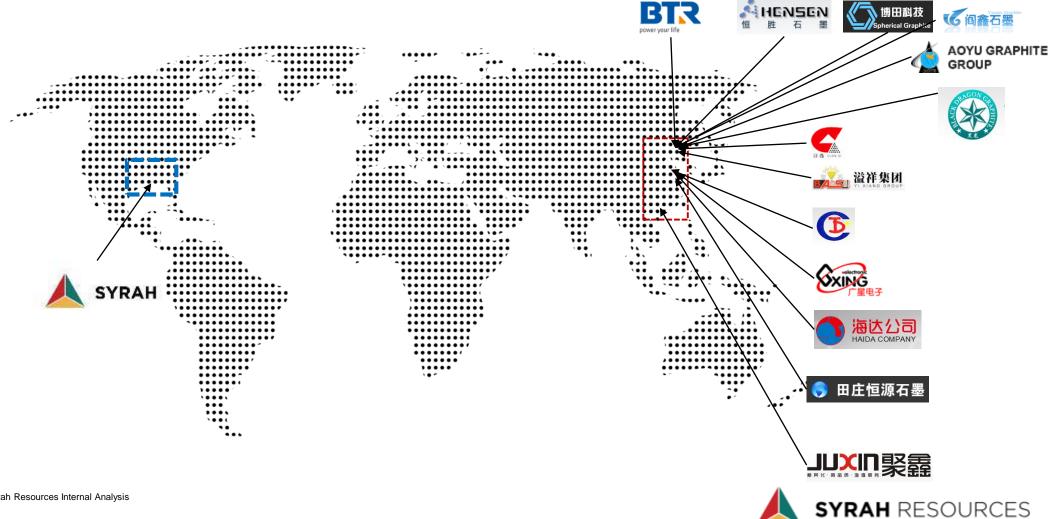
Lithium-ion battery supply chain - Natural Graphite

- Precursor materials refer to unpurified and purified natural spherical graphite
- Refer to ASX announcement dated 23 May 2018
- Refer to ASX announcement dated 16 August 2018
- Refer to ASX announcement dated 30 January 2019 Refer to ASX announcement dated 31 December 2018

Purifying can be achieved chemically or thermally. Plan is for Syrah Battery Anode Material plant to be

capable of chemical purification.

Until recently, uncoated natural spherical graphite supply was entirely Chinese – Syrah can provide an alternative source of supply





Vanadium Resource



Syrah's vanadium opportunity

- Vanadium in the processed graphite ore, which currently reports to tailings, can be refined into a saleable product (V₂O₅)⁽¹⁾ and presents a medium term, high value opportunity
- Balama is a globally significant vanadium Resource, with potential for ~5ktpa of V₂O₅ production (vs. 2018 global production of ~73kt⁽²⁾)
- Review of 2014 Scoping Study during 2018 confirmed likelihood of attractive project economics, warranting progression to a Pre Feasibility Study (PFS)(3)
- Industry engagement underway, which will inform timing and scope for PFS

Outcomes of 2014 Scoping Study Review(1)(3)				
Review of 2014 Scoping Study	Review Conclusion (Using original grid power assumption)	Review Conclusion (Using diesel power assumption)		
Capital costs	Higher	Higher		
Operating costs	Lower	Higher		
Project Economics	Positive	Positive		

Balama Vanadium Resource at 31	Dec-18 ⁽¹⁾

Deposit	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	V ₂ O ₅ (%)	V ₂ O ₅ (t)
Ativa	Measured	23.4	0.38	88,223
	Indicated	11.0	0.39	43,066
	Inferred	17.3	0.40	68,859
Mualia	Inferred	118.7	0.45	529,927
Balama East	Measured	26.0	0.44	113,243
	Indicated	28.4	0.45	127,684
	Inferred	160.0	0.43	686,386
Total		384.6	0.43	1,657,388



⁽¹⁾ Refer ASX announcement dated 30 July 2014

⁽²⁾ USGS estimate: https://prd-wret.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/assets/palladium/production/atoms/files/mcs-2019-vanad.pdf

³⁾ Refer ASX announcement dated 30 January 2019



Transaction details



Sources and uses of proceeds

Sources and Uses⁽¹⁾

Sources	A\$m	US\$m
Expected cash position at end of Q2 2019	63	43
Gross Proceeds from Convertible Note	56	38
Gross Proceeds from Entitlement Offer	56	38
Total	174	119
Uses	A\$m	US\$m
Balama working capital and liquidity support	139	95
Vidalia Capital, BAM Feasibility and Product Development	20	14
General corporate and transaction costs	15	10
Total	174	119

Syrah will consider alternative funding sources for the A\$55.8m (~US\$38.2m)

Comments

- Syrah's ramp-up at the Balama Graphite Operation (Balama) continues and is nearing production volumes that are expected to generate positive operating cash flows
- Balance sheet solid (~US\$43m cash position expected at end of Q2 2019, contingent on timing of expected cash receipts and payments), and debt financing options continue to be progressed
- Total ~A\$111.6m (~US\$76.3m) of additional liquidity to be provided by the proposed transaction comprising of:
 - A\$55.8m (~US\$38.2m)⁽¹⁾ Convertible Note issued to AustralianSuper⁽²⁾
 - ~A\$55.8m (~US\$38.2m)⁽¹⁾ Entitlement Offer
- Additional liquidity is expected to provide flexibility to tailor Balama production ramp-up according to global natural graphite demand, enabling orderly price negotiations
- Proceeds will also be used to progress qualification of Syrah's Battery Anode Material (BAM) and inform Syrah's market entry and commercialisation approach

A\$ proceeds converted into US\$ based on the USD/AUD exchange rate of 0.684 as of 18 June 2019. The net proceeds of the Offer are expected to be converted into US\$ (representing the underlying currency in which the majority of the expenditure will be incurred)

Subject to completion of the institutional component of the Entitlement Offer and obtaining shareholder approval under ASX Listing Rule 7.1. If shareholder approval is not obtained

Convertible Note overview

Security and status	• Unsecured
	 Prior to conversion, the Convertible Note will rank equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated debt obligations of Syrah
Issue size / face value	 A\$55.8 million (~US\$38.2 million)⁽¹⁾
	 Syrah may elect prior to the issue of the Convertible Note to reduce the face value if it enters into a debt facility with a third party for which binding terms have been agreed (in which case the break fee, as described below, may be in part payable)
Term / draw down period	5 years (unless redeemed or converted earlier)
	 Syrah may elect (at its sole discretion) to defer the issue of the Convertible Note for a period up to 120 days after the date of the Convertible Note Deed
Interest	 Interest will accrue from day to day on the Principal Outstanding under the Convertible Note, and will be capitalised quarterly in arrears and added to the Principal Outstanding under the Convertible Note at a rate of 8% per annum, unless the Company elects to make interest payments in cash, in which case the relevant interest will be calculated at a rate of 7.5% per annum
Conversion Price	• The initial Conversion Price will be A\$1.0036, being a 5% premium to TERP(2) as at announcement of the Entitlement Offer
	• The Conversion Price is subject to adjustment(s) for certain corporate actions of Syrah during the term of the Convertible Note, in accordance with customary adjustment rules
Conversion / Redemption	 At any time after 30 months from issue and prior to the maturity date, AustralianSuper may elect to fully convert the Convertible Note into fully paid ordinary shares of Syrah, at the Conversion Price
	 AustralianSuper may also elect to convert the Convertible Note in circumstances where a third party makes a takeover offer for all the shares of the Company, the Company announces the execution of a scheme implementation agreement in respect of all the shares of the Company or an event of default occurs, which includes customary events including relating to failure to pay amounts due, insolvency events, material breach of warranty, etc
	 Upon conversion, the number of shares in Syrah to be issued to AustralianSuper will be calculated as: Principal Outstanding / Conversion Price, where the Principal Outstanding is the face value of the Convertible Note together with the establishment fee and accrued and capitalised interest and the Conversion Price is as set out above
	• If such conversion would result in AustralianSuper's voting power in Syrah exceeding 20%, then Syrah will only convert such proportion of the Principal Outstanding of the Convertible Note that would result in AustralianSuper's shareholding being 19.90% and will redeem the balance for a cash payment (unless the Board of Syrah considers that it is in the best interests of the Company to convert the whole Convertible Note, in which case the issuance of any Shares that would result in AustralianSuper's shareholding exceeding 19.9% will be subject to the approval of Syrah's ordinary shareholders).
	 If AustralianSuper has not elected to convert the Convertible Note on or before the maturity date, then the Convertible Note is redeemable in cash upon maturity. It is also redeemable if a takeover offer or scheme of arrangement as described above becomes unconditional and AustralianSuper has not made a conversion election, or if AustralianSuper elects to redeem instead of convert the Convertible Note in connection with an event of default

⁽¹⁾ The US\$ amount is based on the exchange rate of 0.684 as of 18 June 2019, which may change

TERP is the theoretical price at which New Shares should trade immediately after the ex-date for the Entitlement Offer. TERP is a theoretical calculation only and the actual price at which New Shares trade immediately after the ex-date for the Entitlement Offer will depend on many factors and may not equal TERP. TERP is calculated by reference to Syrah's closing price on the last trading date immediately prior to announcement of the Entitlement Offer



Convertible Note overview (continued)

	• Syrah may terminate the Convertible Note Deed and not proceed with issuing the Convertible Note (subject to payment of a break fee, as described below), if it receives:
Termination	 a financing offer on binding terms and the Board considers that it is in the best interests of the Company to accept that offer rather than the financing available under the Convertible Note Deed; or
	a takeover (or other change of control event) proposal that the Board reasonably expects to succeed or become binding and be completed
Fees	 Break fee — ~A\$0.56m, payable in cash to AustralianSuper (in full or in part) if Syrah terminates the Convertible Note in the circumstances set out above, defaults on its obligation to issue the Convertible Note or elects to reduce the face value of the Convertible note (in which case the amount payable will be adjusted by multiplying ~A\$0.56m by the proportion by which the face value has been reduced)
	• Establishment fee – 2% of the face value of the Convertible Note will be capitalised and will accrue to the Principal Outstanding upon issuance of the Convertible Note
Governance	 AustralianSuper has a right to propose a Non-Executive Director for appointment to the Board of Syrah (subject to certain requirements, including relating to experience, approval by Syrah's nominations committee (or equivalent) and maintenance of a Board comprised of majority independent non-executive directors)
Conditions precedent	Syrah completing the institutional component of the Entitlement Offer; and
to issuance	Shareholder approval under ASX Listing Rule 7.1 ⁽¹⁾
Undertakings, representations and warranties	 Syrah and AustralianSuper give customary representations and warranties including in relation to registration, power and capacity, solvency, authorisations, compliance with law, ranking, capital structure, accuracy of information and litigation (as applicable)
	 Syrah must comply with various customary undertakings prior to the maturity date, including in relation to the conduct of its business, non-disposal of material assets, not making material changes to its constitution and compliance with laws
	 While the Convertible Note remains outstanding and prior to the date 5 business days after a change of control event (if any), Syrah also undertakes to consult with AustralianSuper prior to issuing any ordinary shares, equity securities or debt securities for the primary purpose of raising capital for Syrah or entering into debt financing agreements (other than any senior secured revolving debt / credit facilities), however consent of AustralianSuper is not required for any such transactions or agreements
Assignment	 AustralianSuper may assign or transfer the Convertible Note Deed or the Convertible Note to any of its related bodies corporate with written notice to Syrah provided it is validly transferred, the assignee enters into a deed of assignment and assumption and the assignee remains a related body corporate
	Otherwise, the Convertible Note Deed or Convertible Note cannot be assigned or transferred without the prior written consent of the other party



Timetable - Convertible Note

Event	Date	
Execution and announcement of Convertible Note Deed	Wednesday, 19 June 2019 (pre-market open)	
Notice of General Meeting to approve Convertible Note issue dispatched	Tuesday, 25 June 2019	
Voting Entitlement Date for General Meeting	Tuesday, 30 July 2019, 7:00pm	
General Meeting to approve Convertible Note issue	Thursday, 1 August 2019, 10:00am	
Delivery of Issue Notice at expiry of 120 day holding period ⁽¹⁾	Thursday, 17 October 2019	
Completion (issue of the Convertible Note)	Assuming the Issue Notice is delivered on Thursday, 17 October 2019, completion may occur on any date between Thursday, 24 October 2019 and Thursday, 7 November 2019 as determined by Syrah ⁽²⁾	



Entitlement Offer Overview

Offer size and structure	 1 for 5 fully underwritten pro-rata accelerated non-renounceable Entitlement Offer ("Offer" or "Entitlement Offer") at A\$0.81 per New Share to raise approximately A\$55.8m (approximately US\$38.2m) Approximately 68.9m New Shares to be issued (equivalent to approximately 16.7% of Syrah's undiluted share capital immediately following completion of the Offer)
Offer price	 Fixed offer price of A\$0.81 per New Share under the Offer ("Offer Price") Represents a discount of 15.3% to TERP⁽¹⁾, being A\$0.956 per share
Entitlement Offer	 Eligible institutional shareholders will be invited to take up their entitlements in an accelerated Institutional Offer Eligible retail shareholders in Australia and New Zealand will be sent the offer materials and can take up their entitlements in a separate Retail Offer
Use of proceeds	Refer to page 28 for uses of proceeds
Ranking	New Shares will have the same ranking as existing shares
Underwriting	The Offer is fully underwritten

⁽¹⁾ TERP is the theoretical price at which New Shares should trade immediately after the ex-date for the Entitlement Offer. TERP is a theoretical calculation only and the actual price at which New Shares trade immediately after the ex-date for the Entitlement Offer will depend on many factors and may not equal TERP. TERP is calculated by reference to Syrah's closing price of A\$0.985 on 18 June 2019



Timetable – Entitlement Offer

Event	Date
Trading halt and announcement of capital raising	Wednesday, 19 June 2019 (pre-market open)
Institutional Entitlement Offer opens	Wednesday, 19 June 2019
Institutional Entitlement Offer closes	Thursday, 20 June 2019
Trading halt lifted and Shares recommence trading	Friday, 21 June 2019
Record Date under Entitlement Offer	Friday, 21 June 2019, 7:00PM
Retail Entitlement Offer opens and Retail Offer Booklet and Application and Entitlement Forms dispatched to eligible retail shareholders	Tuesday, 25 June 2019
Settlement of New Shares issued under the Institutional Entitlement Offer	Friday, 28 June 2019
Issue and commencement of trading of New Shares under Institutional Entitlement Offer	Monday, 1 July 2019
Retail Entitlement Offer closes	Monday, 8 July 2019, 5:00PM
Settlement of New Shares issued under the Retail Entitlement Offer	Monday, 15 July 2019
Issue of New Shares under Retail Entitlement Offer	Tuesday, 16 July 2019
Commencement of trading of New Shares issued under Retail Entitlement Offer	Wednesday, 17 July 2019
Holding statements sent to retail shareholders	Wednesday, 17 July 2019





Key risks



Key risks

COMMODITY PRICE RISK

The demand for, and the price of, natural flake and spherical graphite is highly dependent on a variety of factors, including international supply and demand of graphite and substitutes, the price and availability of substitutes, actions taken by governments, and global economic and political developments. Syrah's operational and financial performance, as well as the ongoing economic viability of the Balama Graphite Operation, is heavily reliant on the price of graphite, among other things. In this respect, prospective investors should note that, at present, there is no transparent market for graphite pricing; rather, prices are negotiated on a bilateral basis and therefore subject to factors including those set out below as well as the preferences and requirements of customers.

Failure by Syrah to negotiate favourable pricing terms (which terms may provide for fixed or market-based pricing) may materially affect the profitability and financial performance of Syrah. Further, failure by Syrah to negotiate favourable terms with agents or other third parties engaged to market and/or sell graphite and/or of Battery Anode Material graphite products ("Products") on its behalf, or failure by such agents or third parties to sell Products at favourable prices, may have a similar effect. Any sustained low price for Products (or low sale price achieved by Syrah, whether directly or via agents or other third parties) may adversely affect Syrah's business and financial results, its ability to finance, and the financing arrangements for its future activities or its planned capital expenditure commitments.

The factors which affect the price for the Products (many of which are outside the control of Syrah) include, among many other factors, the quantity of global supply of graphite as a result of the capacity utilization of existing mines, the commissioning of new mines and the decommissioning of others; the approach to pricing by competitors (i.e. aggressive pricing at or below cost of production), political developments in countries which produce and consume material quantities of Products including imposition of tariffs, duties, quotas or bans; the weather in such countries; the price and availability of substitutes; advancements in technologies and the uses and potential uses of the Products, and the demand for the applications for which the Products may be used (including, for example, in the steel, manufacturing, construction, and battery industries); the grade, quality, product mix and particle size distribution of the Products produced; and sentiment or conditions in the countries and industry sectors in which Syrah and its business/commercial partners sell or intend to sell the Products.

Given the range of factors which contribute to the price of the Products, and the fact that pricing is subject to negotiation, it is particularly difficult for Syrah to predict with any certainty the prices at which Syrah will sell its Products. The effect of changes in assumptions about future prices may include, amongst other things, changes to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimates and the assessment of the recoverable amount of Syrah's assets.

MARKET RISK

Segments within the global natural graphite market are currently undergoing significant supply and demand transformation. New supply, principally driven by the ramp up of Syrah's Balama mine is competing directly with existing production sources, principally from China. New demand is evolving from the lithium ion battery demand energy storage, particularly in Electric Vehicles. This demand is expected to increase as adoption of electric vehicles increases. However, the rate and timing of such demand increase is uncertain.

As new and existing sources of supply compete, against developing demand, there are a range of market scenarios and timeframes to which Syrah is potentially exposed. Syrah may need to adjust its operational and commercial strategies as market conditions unfold. This may include sourcing further capital to sustain and develop the business until sources of demand mature.



MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES

Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are estimates of mineralisation that have reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction in the future, as defined by the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves ("JORC Code"). JORC Code compliant statements relating to Syrah's Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources are estimates only. An estimate is an expression of judgement based on knowledge, experience and industry practice. Estimates which were valid when originally calculated may alter significantly when new information or techniques become available.

In addition, by their very nature, Resource estimates are imprecise and depend to some extent on interpretations, which may prove to be inaccurate. As further information becomes available through additional fieldwork and analysis, the estimates are likely to change and may be updated from time to time. This may result in alterations to mining plans or changes to the quality or quantity of Syrah's Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources, which may, in turn, adversely affect Syrah's operations.

Mineral production involves risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to adequately mitigate.

No assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages or grade of minerals will be achieved during production or that the indicated level of recovery rates will be realised. In addition, long term price assumptions used in Balama's most recent Resource and Reserve statement, announced on 29 March 2019, are above prices currently being received for Balama's graphite product. While, as stated in the investor presentation, Syrah expects pricing in the long term to strengthen, if achieved sale prices do not meet medium to long term projections, as well as increased production and operating costs or reduced recovery rates, this may render any existing Resources or Reserves, including potential mineral Resources or Reserves containing relatively lower grades, uneconomic or less economic than anticipated, and may ultimately result in a restatement of such Resource or Reserve. This in turn could impact the life of mine plan and therefore the value attributable to mineral inventory and/or the assessment of recoverable amount of Syrah's assets and/or depreciation expense.

OPERATIONAL RISK (INCLUDING RISKS RELATED TO PRODUCTION RAMP-UP)

During the production ramp up and operational phase of the Balama Graphite Operation, there is a risk that difficulties may arise as part of the processing and production of minerals, including failures in plant and equipment, difficulties in obtaining and importing replacement equipment, spares or necessary consumables in a timely or cost effective manner, or difficulties with product liberation, separation, screening, filtration, drying and bagging.

Other risks during the production ramp up and operational phase include, and are not limited to, weather, availability of materials, availability, continuity and productivity of skilled and experienced workers and contractors, industrial and environmental accidents, industrial disputes and unexpected shortages or increases in the costs of labour, consumables, spare parts, plant and equipment and IT failures or disruptions. The production ramp up process may uncover failures or deficiencies in processes, systems, plant and equipment required for the Balama Graphite Operation, and addressing such failures or deficiencies may result in Syrah incurring unexpected costs and production ramp up delays. Any of these outcomes could have a material adverse impact on Syrah's results of operation and financial performance.

Any inability to resolve any unexpected problems relating to these operational risks or adjust costs profiles on commercial terms could adversely impact continuing operations, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimates and the assessment of the recoverable amount of Syrah's assets.

Moreover, short-term operating factors relating to the need for sequential development of mineral bodies and the processing of new or different mineral types or grades, may cause mining operations to be unprofitable in any particular period.

Production guidance and targets are as always subject to assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change as operations performance and market conditions change or other unexpected events arise. As stated in the presentation, the production guidance is dependent on a number of factors including maintenance and operation of the mine and plant without material equipment failure, loss of continuity of experienced personnel and achievement of recovery rates from the resource. These risks are discussed in more detail elsewhere in this section.



GEOLOGICAL AND GEOTECHNICAL RISKS

In addition, there is a risk that unforeseen geological or geotechnical issues may be encountered when developing and mining ore reserves, such as unusual or unexpected geological conditions, pit wall failures, tailings storage facility failures, rock bursts, seismicity and cave-ins. In any of these events, a loss of revenue may be caused due to the lower than expected production and/or higher than anticipated operation and maintenance costs and/or ongoing unplanned capital expenditure in order to meet production targets.

COST INFLATION

Higher than expected inflation rates generally, or specific to the mining industry in particular, could be expected to increase operating and capital expenditure costs and potentially reduce the value of future project developments. While, in some cases, such cost increases might be offset by increased selling prices, there is no assurance that this would be possible. To the extent that such offset is not possible, this could adversely impact Syrah's financial performance.

COUNTERPARTY RISK (INCLUDING RISKS RELATED TO QUALIFICATION OF PRODUCT AND RENEWAL OF SALES AGREEMENTS) The ability of Syrah to achieve its stated objectives will depend on the performance of contractual counterparties.

Syrah has entered into sales, marketing and distribution agreements for the Balama Graphite Operation, and will seek to renew or replace contracts in order to match anticipated production over time or as those agreements approach their respective expiry dates. Global demand may fluctuate (based on steel production, electric vehicle and energy storage system battery demand in particular) and there is no guarantee that sales forecasts or timing will be achieved, or that supply and demand analysis will be accurate.

The agreements are a mix of term agreements and spot sale agreements. Syrah's revenue and profitability depends on counterparties performing on their obligations under such agreements including taking all contracted volumes, and on counterparties with term agreements continuing to enter into new agreements at the end of the existing term and spot sale counterparties entering into new sales.

In addition, the sale of Products by Syrah is subject to commercial verification and qualification processes to ensure any Products produced meet the specifications for industrial supply required by customers (including the industrial graphite markets and the battery sector). The qualification process may require approval from multiple parties in the supply chain and not just those parties with whom Syrah has contractual arrangements. Failure of Syrah's Products to qualify for purchase, or any unanticipated delay in qualifying Syrah's Products, may adversely impact Syrah's financial performance and position (including by resulting in Syrah generating less revenue or profit than anticipated and/or incurring higher costs than anticipated).

Syrah has entered into various agreements for the Balama Graphite Operation and the Battery Anode Material Project (including the supply of key goods and services including diesel fuel supply, logistics, contract mining and other services). Risks associated with such agreements, some of which have arisen, include rising contract prices as well as disputes regarding variations, extensions of time and costs, all of which may give rise to delays and/or increased costs. The risk of variations in contract prices is a function of the inclusion of certain 'rise and fall' provisions in some of Syrah's operational agreements. Such provisions provide a mechanism by which prices charged for certain inputs are periodically adjusted based on movements in certain indices. Should any of these risks materialise, this could have a material adverse impact on Syrah's profitability, financial performance and position.

In most circumstances, Syrah retains title documents as protection against payment defaults under sales agreements where secured payment such as Letters of Credit (LC) or Cash Against Documents (CAD) is agreed, particularly for China. Payment default for such sales may lead to a need for resale to other contracted counterparties or to new customers. This may also lead to potential spot price risk (see "Market Risk" above). If Syrah's counterparties otherwise default on the performance of their respective obligations, it may be necessary to seek enforcement or some other legal remedy in the jurisdiction specified in the sales agreement, if alternative commercial settlement cannot be reached. Such legal action can be uncertain, lengthy and costly. There is a risk that a legal remedy will not be granted on satisfactory terms or in a timely manner.



ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

Environmental regulations in the jurisdictions in which Syrah has operations impose significant obligations on companies that conduct the exploration for and mining of commodities. These regulations also cover the processing of ores into final products and subsequent transportation of those produced minerals as well as the possible effects of such activities upon the environment and local communities.

Syrah must comply with all known standards, existing laws, and regulations in each case which may entail greater or lesser costs and delays depending on the nature of the activity to be permitted and how vigorously and consistently the regulations are administered by the local authorities. There are inherent environmental risks in conducting exploration and mining activities, giving rise to potentially substantial costs for environmental rehabilitation, damage control and losses. These risks include the occurrence of incidents such as uncontrolled tailings containment breaches, subsidence from mining activities, escape of polluting substances and uncontrolled releases of hydrocarbons that may lead to material adverse impacts on Syrah's people, host communities, assets and/ or the Company's licence to operate.

Changes in environmental laws and regulations or their interpretation or enforcement may adversely affect Syrah's operations, including the potential profitability of its operations. Further, environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which may require stricter standards and enforcement (with associated additional compliance costs) and expose relevant operators to the risk of increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect Syrah's operations.

Syrah currently holds an environmental licence for the Balama Graphite Operation (due to expire in 23 April 2020). Renewal of the licence is conditional on the update and resubmission of the environmental management plan and monitoring program in 2019. A detailed plan has been implemented to ensure all conditions for the renewal of the environmental licence are met in the required timeframes. Separately, in October 2017, Regulations of Safety of Tailings Dams, based on international best practice, were introduced in Mozambique. Under these new regulations, Syrah is required to acquire a Tailings Storage Facility operating license by March 2020. The Company's plans in this regard are well advanced.

Syrah's practices are reflected in the ISO14001 and OHSAS:18001 certification status. However, there are no guarantees that environmental issues or concerns will not arise and the abovementioned environmental licence will be renewed and tailings storage facility license will be obtained. If such issues or concerns were to arise or licences are not renewed (or any renewal delayed) or obtained, this may have an adverse effect on Syrah's ability to operate, reputation and relationships with key stakeholders, which may in turn negatively impact its financial and operational performance.

In future periods, Syrah will be required to rehabilitate lands used for mining in accordance with environmental licence conditions and applicable laws and regulations. A closure plan and estimate of closure and rehabilitation liabilities have been prepared for the Balama Graphite Operation. These estimates of closure and rehabilitation liabilities are based on current knowledge and assumptions however actual costs at the time of closure and rehabilitation may vary. In accordance with licence conditions Syrah is also progressively placing a bank guarantee in favour of the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy in Mozambique in relation to the rehabilitation or removal of project infrastructure as per the closure plan.

For the current Battery Anode Material facility in the USA, all regulatory air and water environmental discharge requirements have been met based on current qualification volumes. A commercial scale facility may require additional permits, authorisation and/or licences in relation to a variety of matters including air source emissions, water discharge, and/or hazardous materials. There can be no guarantee that Syrah will be able to successfully obtain, maintain or renew relevant authorisations in a timely manner or on acceptable terms to support its ongoing activities. An inability to obtain and maintain the necessary titles, authorisations, permits and licences could have a material adverse effect on the Battery Anode Material operations and the recoverable amount of assets.



REMOTE OPERATING ENVIRONMENT	Due to the remoteness of the Balama Graphite Operation, Syrah is subject to an increased number of risks including a lack of access to key infrastructure, security requirements, rising fuel costs, unexpected delays and accidents that could, singularly or collectively, materially negatively impact upon Syrah's financial performance and position. Any prolonged interruption to access to key infrastructure and logistics processes, including, for example, road access and integrity, bridge access and integrity, transport of product to the Port of Nacala, clearing of product through customs and shipping from the port, including shipping delays and rescheduling, could have significant adverse effects on the Company's ability to produce and sell product and therefore generate revenue. Further, as Syrah's primary asset is located in a remote part of Africa, it is particularly susceptible to the availability of personnel, specialist services, parts, equipment and supplies on a timely basis.
CLIMATE CHANGE	The impacts of climate change may affect Syrah's operations and the markets in which the Company sells its Products through regulatory changes, technological advances and other market/economic responses. The use of fossil fuels for energy is a significant source of greenhouse gases contributing to climate change; resulting in increasing support for alternative energy and making fossil fuels susceptible to changes in regulations, and potentially usage taxes. While the growth of alternative energy supply and storage options presents an opportunity for Syrah's Battery Anode Material strategy and products; the effects of climate change on the Company's assets may also include changes in rainfall patterns, water shortages and an increase in the ultimate cost of fossil fuels used in Syrah's operations for transport and power generation.
WATER SOURCES	Any restrictions on Syrah's ability to access water may adversely impact the costs, production levels and financial performance of its operations. There is no guarantee that there will be sufficient future rainfall, or that the water level at the Chipembe Dam will be sufficient, to support Syrah's water demands in relation to its sites and operations or that access to water will otherwise remain uninterrupted. Likewise, the availability of water for the Battery Anode Material plant cannot be guaranteed. Any interruption to water access could adversely affect production and Syrah's ability to develop or expand projects and operations in the future. In addition, and while there are potential alternative water sources, there can be no assurance that Syrah will be able to obtain access to them on commercially reasonable terms or at all in the event of prolonged drought conditions or other interruptions to existing water access arrangements.
HEALTH AND SAFETY	Mining, construction, production and logistics are potentially hazardous activities. There are various occupational health risks associated with mining and production operations and associated supporting activities such as logistics. If any injuries or accidents occur, this could have negative employee, community and/or financial implications for the Company including potential delays or stoppages in mining, production and/or logistics activities and related financial impacts. In addition, the location of the Balama Graphite Operation means Syrah's employees and contractors could be affected by mosquito borne diseases such as malaria which could adversely impact operations.
COMMUNITY RELATIONS	Syrah's mining activities may cause issues or concerns with the local community in connection with, among other things, the potential effect on the environment as well as other social impacts relating to employment, use of infrastructure and community development. In response to such risks, Syrah has signed a Community Development Agreement with local key stakeholders and established ongoing engagement and management programs focused on optimising positive impacts and minimising the risk of negative impacts on the community. However, these programs are no guarantee that other issues or concerns will not arise with the local community. If such issues or concerns were to arise, this may have an adverse effect on Syrah's reputation and relationships with key stakeholders, which may in turn negatively impact its financial and operational performance.



SOVEREIGN/POLITICAL RISK, WAR AND TERRORISM, FORCE MAJEURE

Syrah's operations could be affected by political instability in Australia, Mozambique, the USA, UAE or China or other countries or jurisdictions in which it has operations, investment interests, conducts exploration activities or has sales into. Syrah is therefore subject to the risk that it may not be able to carry out its operations as it intends or to ensure the security of its assets and its people. Syrah is subject to the risk of, among other things, loss of revenue, property and equipment as a result of expropriation, war, insurrection, civil disturbance, acts of terrorism and geopolitical uncertainty and political or civil unrest. In particular, in respect of the Balama Graphite Operation, significant political and civil unrest has occurred in the north of Mozambique. While, such part of Mozambique is more than 300km from the Balama Graphite Operation and such incidents are currently confined to such parts, there is no certainty that will always be the case. Accordingly, Syrah has significant security measures and protocols are no guarantee that such risks will not arise.

The effect of these risks is difficult to predict and any combination of one or other of the above may have a material adverse effect on Syrah. Syrah has a limited ability to insure against some of these risks and other 'force majeure' risks (such as natural disasters).

Syrah's primary asset is located in Mozambique and so it is subject to risks associated with operating in that country. Risks of operations in Mozambique may include economic, social or political instability or change, hyperinflation, widespread health emergencies or pandemics, reduced convertibility of local currency, sovereign loan default or collapse of the country's financial system, difficulty in engaging with the local community, instability and changes of law affecting foreign ownership, government participation, taxation, working conditions, rates of exchange, exchange control, exploration licencing, export duties, repatriation of income or return of capital, environmental protection, mine safety, labour relations as well as government control over mineral properties or government regulations that require the employment of local staff or contractors or require other benefits to be provided to local residents.

The occurrence of these various factors and uncertainties cannot be accurately predicted and could have an adverse effect on the operations, profitability or the recoverable amount of the assets of Syrah.

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Syrah's operations could be adversely affected by government actions or trade restrictions involving, Mozambique, the USA, Dubai, China or other countries or jurisdictions in which it has operational exposures, investment or exploration interests or into which it makes sales. These actions include, but are not limited to, the introduction of or amendment to or changes in the interpretation of legislation, guidelines and regulations in relation to mining and resources exploration and production, taxation, the environment, carbon emissions, competition policy, export duties, and import duties, tariffs, quotas, bans or restrictions. Such actions could impact upon land access, the granting of licences and permits, the approval of project developments and ancillary infrastructure requirements and the cost of compliance. The possible extent of the introduction of additional legislation, regulations, guidelines or amendments to existing legislation that might affect Syrah is difficult to predict. Any such government action may require increased capital commitments in order to ensure compliance or could delay or even prevent certain operation/activities of Syrah. Such actions could therefore have a material adverse effect on Syrah's financial condition.

Syrah's business could be affected by new or evolving trade regulations and international standards, such as controls on exports, prices and sanctions restricting or regulating trading with, or the sale or purchase of goods or products to or from, entities in Mozambique, UAE, the United States, China or other jurisdictions relevant to Syrah's business (as well as additional costs in the form of tariffs and duties), any of which could adversely impact Syrah's sales and profitability. In particular, at this time, a large proportion of Syrah's sales are to Chinese customers. In this respect, any tariffs, duties, quotas, bans or restrictions imposed by the Chinese government on product of Mozambican origin could have a material adverse effect on Syrah's sales and revenues in the short to medium term. This risk will reduce as Syrah's sales diversifies into other jurisdictions and end markets.



NATURAL DISASTERS

As with any mining operation, Syrah is also at risk of natural disasters, both to the mine site and also to the logistics chain, which may include among other matters, abnormal or severe weather conditions, floods, cyclones and other natural disasters.

REGULATORY RISK

Syrah's businesses are subject, in each of the countries in which it operates, or the countries into which it sells its Products, to various national and local laws and regulations relating to, among other things, construction, exploration and mining activities as well as the import, export, marketing and sale of goods. A change in the laws which apply to Syrah's businesses or the way in which they are regulated, or changes to the laws affecting the sale of the Products such as trade sanctions, restrictions, bans or tariffs could have a material adverse effect on the carrying value of material assets or otherwise have a material adverse effect on Syrah's businesses and financial condition.

The Balama Graphite Operation is subject to the laws of Mozambique. Under those laws, certain rights are granted in favour of the Mozambique Government and certain obligations imposed on Syrah.

Syrah through its wholly owned subsidiary, has entered into a binding and enforceable agreement with the Mozambique Government ("Mining Agreement"). Among other purposes, the Mining Agreement assists in managing regulatory risk. The Mining Agreement consolidates all prior project documents and approvals and provides the Company with clarity around the governing laws. It gives contractual protection to the mining rights for the Balama Graphite Operation in Mozambique. It also clarifies the obligations to provide a 5% non-diluting free carried equity interest in Twigg to the Government of Mozambique entity and to offer at market value up to 10% of the equity of Twigg to investors on the Mozambique stock exchange within 5 years from the commencement of commercial production (as defined in the Mining Agreement) which occurred on 12 April 2018. A summary of the key commercial terms of the Mining Agreement can be found in the Company's ASX Release dated 27 September 2018.

Syrah's operations could be adversely affected by government actions in Mozambique which alter the terms or operation of the Mining Agreement in respect of the Balama Graphite Operation or otherwise impact upon the manner in which Syrah conducts its operations and/or Syrah's relationship with, and obligations to, the Mozambique Government. Such government action could adversely impact Syrah's financial and operational performance and its financial position, in particular if it results in an increase in royalty payments, taxes or similar payments that Syrah is required to make or if it otherwise reduces the proportion of revenues or profits derived from the Balama Graphite Operation which Syrah is entitled to retain.

Syrah's business activities are also subject to obtaining, and maintaining the necessary titles, authorisations, permits and licences and associated land access agreements with the local community and various levels of Government which authorise those activities under relevant laws and regulations. There can be no guarantee that Syrah will be able to successfully obtain, maintain or renew relevant authorisations in a timely manner or on acceptable terms to support its ongoing activities. An inability to obtain and maintain the necessary titles, authorisations, permits and licences could have a material adverse effect on the carrying value of material assets or otherwise have a material adverse effect on Syrah's businesses and financial condition.



BATTERY ANODE MATERIAL

Relative to the Balama Graphite Operation, Syrah's Battery Anode Material Project is at an early stage. Accordingly, it is subject to a range of risks and variables which may impact upon Syrah's ability to execute that strategy. These risks and variables include:

- In relation to the commissioning of the milling equipment, the risks inherent in any commissioning activities are present including in relation to performance of the processing plant and associated infrastructure, product grade or quality and other production related activities (including failures or deficiencies in processes, plant or equipment);
- · Market risk associated with Battery Anode Material including in relation to pricing and demand (see further details outlined in "Market Risk" section above);
- Construction and the commissioning risk of the purification equipment for batch processing of purified spherical graphite;
- Any subsequent expansion including risks relating to weather, availability of materials, availability and productivity of skilled and experienced workers and contractors, industrial and environmental accidents, industrial disputes and unexpected shortages or increases in the costs of labour, consumables, spare parts, plant and equipment and IT failures or disruptions. The commissioning process may uncover failures or deficiencies in processes, systems, plant and equipment required for the Battery Anode Material Project and addressing such failures or deficiencies may result in Syrah incurring unexpected costs and production commencing later than anticipated. Any of these outcomes could have a material adverse impact on Syrah's results of operations and financial performance;
- Operational risks including that the performance of the qualification plant may be below expectations;
- Obtaining all necessary permits, authorisations and approvals for the intended purified spherical graphite and anode material operations and any expansion of those
 operations beyond the initial plant capacity, including in relation to the discharge of wastewater, air emissions and a potential (but unlikely) change in design basis requiring
 the utilisation of hazardous materials:
- The costs of developing a commercial scale Battery Anode Material plant (should this be considered in the best interests of the Company); and
- The success of any strategic relationships into which Syrah enters with third parties in connection with the execution of the Battery Anode Material strategy.

The risks and costs relating to a commercial plant development will be further assessed in the feasibility study which is currently underway. If any of these risks or variables were to materialise, costs were greater than expected or if there is lower than expected demand for Syrah's Battery Anode Material, then Syrah's Battery Anode Material related activities may not proceed as presently intended, or (if they do proceed) they may take longer or cost more than anticipated and/or not generate the expected levels of revenue or profit. This in turn could have a material adverse effect on the recoverable amount of assets.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT / FUNDING RISK

Syrah's continued ability to operate its business and effectively implement its business plan over time will depend in part on its ability to generate free cash flow, to raise funds for operations and growth activities and to service, repay and refinance debts as they fall due. The Group has commenced production of saleable Products from the Balama Graphite Operation but is not yet cash flow positive. Existing funds may not be sufficient for Balama working capital, or for expenditure that might be required for acquisitions and new or existing projects. This includes Syrah's Battery Anode Material Project, and any further optimisation projects (such as a move to dry stacking of tailings, or Vanadium) at the Balama Graphite Operation for which Syrah may require additional funding in the future to execute on that strategy.

Further, if shareholder approval for the issue of the Convertible Note is not obtained, that Note will not be issued to AustralianSuper, and Syrah will not receive the A\$55.8m in funding from Australian Super for the subscription of the Note. In these circumstances, Syrah will need to consider alternative funding sources for that amount.

If shareholder approval is obtained, and the Convertible Notes are issued to AustralianSuper on the terms summarized in this presentation, then there will be a possibility that the Note may need to be redeemed (wholly or in part) either at maturity or earlier in accordance with the terms of the note (as summarised in page 29 and 30). Specifically, Syrah may be required to redeem the Note for cash: (i) if Australian Super has not elected to convert the Convertible Note prior to maturity (5 years from issue); (ii) if a third party takeover offer or scheme of arrangement in respect of all of the shares of Syrah becomes unconditional, and Australian Super does not elect to convert the Convertible Note into fully paid ordinary shares of Syrah; or (iii) if Australian Super elects to redeem rather than convert the Convertible Note in connection with an event of default (which includes customary events such as in relation to failure to repay amounts due, insolvency events, committing an event of default under any of its debt financing arrangements over an agreed cap, liabilities over an agreed cap, fundamental and material changes to business undertaking, ceasing to be listed on the ASX or any breach of warranty or representation). In each of these cases, while Syrah believes there are a number of funding alternatives (which may include both debt and equity sources of funding), there can be no guarantee that Syrah will be able to raise additional funding on acceptable terms or at all. An inability to obtain finance on acceptable terms or at all may cause, among other things, substantial delays in, or prevent, the operation of the Balama Graphite Operation, potential Vanadium development, the Battery Anode Material plant and/or the development of Syrah's Battery Anode Material strategy.

To the extent that Syrah does require funding for its future capital needs, the availability and terms of such funding are uncertain and may be less favourable to Syrah than anticipated, which may negatively impact Syrah's future profitability and financial flexibility. Funding terms may also place restrictions on the manner in which Syrah conducts its business and impose limitations on Syrah's ability to execute its business plan and growth strategies (including its Battery Anode Material strategy).

IMPAIRMENTS

An adverse change in any of the significant assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount of the Company's non-current assets (including commodity price expectations, foreign exchange rates, discount rates, reserves and resources, and expectations regarding future operating performance and capital requirements) may give rise to the potential for impairment. The carrying amount of assets is tested against the recoverable amount where a trigger for impairment is identified. At 31 December 2018, the market capitalisation of the Company was below the book value of net assets and as a result an impairment assessment was performed. A summary of the key assumptions used to determine recoverable amount can be found in the Company's 2018 Annual Report, page 62.



CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE RATE RISK	Syrah's activities may generate revenues, and Syrah may incur expenses, in a variety of different currencies, meaning its financial performance and position are impacted by fluctuations in the value of relevant currencies and exchange rates. In particular, it is anticipated that Syrah will be required to make certain payments under contracts for the Balama Graphite Operation in the local Mozambique currency. A lack of liquidity or depreciation in the value of the local Mozambique currency, or the failure of or difficulties in implementing exchange control mechanisms in Mozambique, could adversely impact the financial position and performance of Syrah, including by making it more difficult or costly to convert the local currency or transfer funds out of Mozambique.
KEY PERSONNEL AND LABOUR MARKET RISK	Syrah has a number of key management personnel on whom it depends to manage and run its business. From time to time, Syrah will require additional key personnel or operational staff, or key personnel may leave the business. In addition, Syrah has certain obligations regarding employment of local labour. The loss of any key personnel, coupled with any inability to attract additional or replacement suitably qualified personnel or to retain current personnel, could have a material adverse effect on Syrah's operational and financial performance. This difficulty may be exacerbated given the remoteness of facilities, the lack of infrastructure in the nearby surrounding areas (in respect of the Balama Graphite Operation), and the shortage of local, readily available skilled personnel for some roles. A limited supply of skilled workers could lead to an increase in labour costs and Syrah being ultimately unable to attract and retain the employees it needs. When new workers are hired, it may also take a considerable period of training and time before they are equipped with the requisite skills to work effectively and safely.
COMPETITION	Competition from other international graphite producers and explorers may affect the potential future cash flow and earnings which Syrah may realise from its operations. This includes competition from existing production and new entrants into the market. The introduction of new mining and processing facilities and any increase in competition and supply in the global graphite market could lower the price of this commodity. Syrah may also encounter competition from other mining and exploration companies for the acquisition of new projects required to sustain or increase its potential future production levels. Syrah's downstream Battery Anode Material Project may also be impacted by new entrants to the market, or existing graphite producers, pursuing a similar strategy aimed at qualifying spherical graphite or other Battery Anode Material products for battery purposes.
TAX AND CUSTOMS RISK	Syrah is subject to taxation and other imposts in Australia, Mozambique, the USA and the UAE, as well as other jurisdictions in which Syrah has activities, sales and investments. The breadth of Syrah's operations in various jurisdictions means Syrah is subject to a number of different tax regimes. Changes in taxation laws or changes in the interpretation or application of existing laws by courts or applicable revenue authorities (including transfer pricing, withholding taxes, tariffs, duties and availability of unused taxation losses), may affect the taxation or customs treatment of Syrah's business activities and adversely affect Syrah's financial condition.
	Syrah's international contractual arrangements, asset, liability, revenue and expense recognition and taxation administration requires management judgment in relation to the application of tax laws in a number of jurisdictions. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain or in relation to which tax authorities or adjudicating bodies may take a view which is different to the view taken by Syrah. Syrah recognises liabilities for tax, and if applicable taxation investigation or audit issues, based on whether tax will be due and payable. Where the taxation outcome of such matters is different from the amount initially recorded, such difference will impact the current and deferred tax positions in the period in which the assessment is made. To the extent Syrah seeks to appeal rulings from tax authorities, the appeal process may take some time and expense to recover tax payments or refunds and may ultimately be unsuccessful.
	Further, there may be delays in processing tax or duty rebates or refunds for which Syrah has applied. Should it become unlikely that Syrah will recover such rebates or refunds, this could also adversely affect Syrah's financial condition and require a reclassification of assets or recognition of expenses in the Company's accounts.
	The revenue and profit from the Balama Graphite Operation will be subject to certain payments to the Mozambique Government (including in the form of taxes and royalties) as provided for in the Mining Agreement (see above).

INSURANCE RISKS	Syrah maintains insurance coverage as determined appropriate by its Board and management, but no assurance can be given that Syrah will continue to be able to obtain such insurance coverage at reasonable rates (or at all) for certain events, or that any coverage it obtains will be adequate and available to cover all claims.
LITIGATION	Syrah may be involved in litigation and disputes from time to time with its contractors, sub-contractors and other parties. Litigation and disputes can be costly, including amounts payable in respect of judgments and settlements made against, or agreed to by, Syrah. They can also take up significant time and attention from management and the Board. Accordingly, Syrah's involvement in litigation and disputes could have an adverse impact on its financial performance and position.
GLOBAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS	Economic conditions, both domestic and global, may affect the performance of Syrah. Adverse changes in macroeconomic conditions, including global and country-specific growth rates, the cost and availability of credit, the rate of inflation, interest rates, exchange rates, government policy and regulations, general consumption and consumer spending, input costs, employment rates and industrial disruptions, among others, are variables which while generally outside Syrah's control, may result in material adverse impacts on Syrah's businesses and its operational and financial performance, and position.
SECURITY OF TENURE	The maintaining of tenements, obtaining renewals, and grant of tenements or permits depends on Syrah being successful in maintaining and, where appropriate, renewing statutory approvals for its activities and proposed activities. There can be no assurance that such approvals will be obtained and there is no assurance that new conditions or unexpected conditions will not be imposed. If such approval are not obtained or new or unexpected conditions are imposed, this could have a material adverse impact on Syrah's operational and financial performance.
UNDERWRITING RISK	Syrah has entered into an underwriting agreement with the underwriters, who have agreed to manage and fully underwrite the Entitlement Offer, subject to certain terms and conditions. If certain conditions are not satisfied or certain events occur, the underwriters may terminate the underwriting agreement.
	Termination of the underwriting agreement could result in the Entitlement Offer not proceeding or not raising the anticipated amount of proceeds, and accordingly materially adversely affect Syrah's business, cash flow, financial condition and results of operations (including its capacity to ramp-up production of the Balama Operation and execute its BAM strategy). In this event, Syrah may be required to source funding by alternative means, which may result in additional costs (for example, by way of interest payments on debt) and/or restrictions being imposed on the manner in which Syrah may conduct its business and deal with its assets (for example, by way of restrictive covenants binding upon Syrah).
RISK OF DILUTION	Investors should note that if they do not participate in the Entitlement Offer, then their percentage shareholding in Syrah will be diluted to a greater extent than would be the case if they participate (noting that, in any event, dilution may be caused by the Convertible Note issue).
DIVIDENDS	Any future determination as to the payment of dividends by Syrah will be at the discretion of the Directors and will depend on the financial condition of Syrah, future capital requirements and general business and other factors considered relevant by the Directors. Syrah does not currently pay dividends and no assurance in relation to the future payment of dividends or franking credits attaching to dividends can be given by Syrah.
SHARE PRICE FLUCTUATIONS	The market price of the Company's shares will fluctuate due to various factors, many of which are non-specific to Syrah, including recommendations by brokers and analysts, Australian and international general economic conditions, inflation rates, interest rates, changes in government, fiscal, monetary and regulatory policies, global geo-political events and hostilities and acts of terrorism, and investor perceptions. Fluctuations such as these may adversely affect the market price of the Company's shares. Neither Syrah nor the Directors warrant the future performance of Syrah or any return on an investment in Syrah.







International Offer Restrictions

This document does not constitute an offer of New Shares of the Company in any jurisdiction in which it would be unlawful. In particular, this document may not be distributed to any person, and the New Shares may not be offered or sold, in any country outside Australia except to the extent permitted below.

Canada (British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec provinces)

This document constitutes an offering of New Shares only in the Provinces of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec (the "Provinces") and to those persons to whom they may be lawfully distributed in the Provinces, and only by persons permitted to sell such New Shares. This document is not, and under no circumstances is to be construed as, an advertisement or a public offering of securities in the Provinces. This document may only be distributed in the Provinces to persons that are "accredited investors" within the meaning of NI 45-106 – Prospectus Exemptions, of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

No securities commission or similar authority in the Provinces has reviewed or in any way passed upon this document, the merits of the New Shares or the offering of New Shares and any representation to the contrary is an offence.

No prospectus has been, or will be, filed in the Provinces with respect to the offering of New Shares or the resale of such securities. Any person in the Provinces lawfully participating in the offer will not receive the information, legal rights or protections that would be afforded had a prospectus been filed and receipted by the securities regulator in the applicable Province. Furthermore, any resale of the New Shares in the Provinces must be made in accordance with applicable Canadian securities laws which may require resales to be made in accordance with exemptions from dealer registration and prospectus requirements. These resale restrictions may in some circumstances apply to resales of the New Shares outside Canada and, as a result, Canadian purchasers should seek legal advice prior to any resale of the New Shares.

The Company as well as its directors and officers may be located outside Canada and, as a result, it may not be possible for purchasers to effect service of process within Canada upon the Company or its directors or officers. All or a substantial portion of the assets of the Company and such persons may be located outside Canada and, as a result, it may not be possible to satisfy a judgment against the Company or such persons in Canada or to enforce a judgment obtained in Canadian courts against the Company or such persons outside Canada.

Any financial information contained in this document has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Unless stated otherwise, all dollar amounts contained in this document are in Australian dollars.

Statutory rights of action for damages and rescission

Securities legislation in certain of the Provinces may provide purchasers with, in addition to any other rights they may have at law, rights of rescission or to damages, or both, when an offering memorandum that is delivered to purchasers contains a misrepresentation. These rights and remedies must be exercised within prescribed time limits and are subject to the defenses contained in applicable securities legislation. Prospective purchasers should refer to the applicable provisions of the securities legislation of their respective Province for the particulars of these rights or consult with a legal adviser.

The following is a summary of the statutory rights of rescission or to damages, or both, available to purchasers in Ontario. In Ontario, every purchaser of the New Shares purchased pursuant to this document (other than (a) a "Canadian financial institution" or a "Schedule III bank" (each as defined in NI 45-106), (b) the Business Development Bank of Canada or (c) a subsidiary of any person referred to in (a) or (b) above, if the person owns all the voting securities of the subsidiary, except the voting securities required by law to be owned by the directors of that subsidiary) shall have a statutory right of action for damages and/or rescission against the Company if this document or any amendment thereto contains a misrepresentation. If a purchaser elects to exercise the right of action for rescission, the purchaser will have no right of action for damages against the Company. This right of action for rescission or damages is in addition to and without derogation from any other right the purchaser may have at law. In particular, Section 130.1 of the Securities Act (Ontario) provides that, if this document contains a misrepresentation, a purchaser who purchases the New Shares during the period of distribution shall be deemed to have relied on the misrepresentation if it was a misrepresentation at the time of purchase and has a right of action for damages or, alternatively, may elect to exercise a right of rescission against the Company, provided that (a) the Company will not be liable if it proves that the purchaser purchased the New Shares with knowledge of the misrepresentation relied upon; and (c) in no case shall the amount recoverable exceed the price at which the New Shares were offered.

Section 138 of the Securities Act (Ontario) provides that no action shall be commenced to enforce these rights more than (a) in the case of any action for rescission, 180 days after the date of the transaction that gave rise to the cause of action or (b) in the case of any action, other than an action for rescission, the earlier of (i) 180 days after the purchaser first had knowledge of the fact giving rise to the cause of action or (ii) three years after the date of the transaction that gave rise to the cause of action. These rights are in addition to and not in derogation from any other right the purchaser may have.

Certain Canadian income tax considerations. Prospective purchasers of the New Shares should consult their own tax adviser with respect to any taxes payable in connection with the acquisition, holding or disposition of the New Shares as any discussion of taxation related matters in this document is not a comprehensive description and there are a number of substantive Canadian tax compliance requirements for investors in the Provinces.

Language of documents in Canada. Upon receipt of this document, each investor in Canada hereby confirms that it has expressly requested that all documents evidencing or relating in any way to the sale of the New Shares (including for greater certainty any purchase confirmation or any notice) be drawn up in the English language only. Par la réception de ce document, chaque investisseur canadien confirme par les présentes qu'il a expressément exigé que tous les documents faisant foi ou se rapportant de quelque manière que ce soit à la vente des valeurs mobilières décrites aux présentes (incluant, pour plus de certitude, toute confirmation d'achat ou tout avis) soient rédigés en anglais seulement.

Hong Kong

WARNING: This document has not been, and will not be, registered as a prospectus under the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong, nor has it been authorised by the Securities and Futures Commission in Hong Kong pursuant to the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of the Laws of Hong Kong (the "SFO"). No action has been taken in Hong Kong to authorise or register this document or to permit the distribution of this document or any documents issued in connection with it. Accordingly, the New Shares have not been and will not be offered or sold in Hong Kong other than to "professional investors" (as defined in the SFO and any rules made under that ordinance).

No advertisement, invitation or document relating to the New Shares has been or will be issued, or has been or will be in the possession of any person for the purpose of issue, in Hong Kong or elsewhere that is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to New Shares that are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to professional investors. No person allotted New Shares may sell, or offer to sell, such securities in circumstances that amount to an offer to the public in Hong Kong within six months following the date of issue of such securities.

The contents of this document have not been reviewed by any Hong Kong regulatory authority. You are advised to exercise caution in relation to the offer. If you are in doubt about any contents of this document, you should obtain independent professional advice.



New Zealand

This document has not been registered, filed with or approved by any New Zealand regulatory authority under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (the "FMC Act").

The New Shares are not being offered to the public within New Zealand other than to existing shareholders of the Company with registered addresses in New Zealand to whom the offer of these securities is being made in reliance on the FMC Act and the Financial Markets Conduct (Incidental Offers) Exemption Notice 2016.

Other than in the entitlement offer, the New Shares may only be offered or sold in New Zealand (or allotted with a view to being offered for sale in New Zealand) to a person who:

- is an investment business within the meaning of clause 37 of Schedule 1 of the FMC Act;
- meets the investment activity criteria specified in clause 38 of Schedule 1 of the FMC Act;
- is large within the meaning of clause 39 of Schedule 1 of the FMC Act;
- is a government agency within the meaning of clause 40 of Schedule 1 of the FMC Act; or
- is an eligible investor within the meaning of clause 41 of Schedule 1 of the FMC Act.

Norway

This document has not been approved by, or registered with, any Norwegian securities regulator under the Norwegian Securities Trading Act of 29 June 2007. Accordingly, this document shall not be deemed to constitute an offer to the public in Norway within the meaning of the Norwegian Securities Trading Act of 2007.

The New Shares may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in Norway except to "professional clients" (as defined in Norwegian Securities Regulation of 29 June 2007 no. 876 and including non-professional clients having met the criteria for being deemed to be professional and for which an investment firm has waived the protection as non-professional in accordance with the procedures in this regulation).

Singapore

This document and any other materials relating to the New Shares have not been, and will not be, lodged or registered as a prospectus in Singapore with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this document and any other document or materials in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of New Shares, may not be issued, circulated or distributed, nor may the New Shares be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore except pursuant to and in accordance with exemptions in Subdivision (4) Division 1, Part XIII of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the "SFA"), or as otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of any other applicable provisions of the SFA.

This document has been given to you on the basis that you are (i) an existing holder of the Company's shares, (ii) an "institutional investor" (as defined in the SFA) or (iii) an "accredited investor" (as defined in the SFA). In the event that you are not an investor falling within any of the categories set out above, please return this document immediately. You may not forward or circulate this document to any other person in Singapore.

Any offer is not made to you with a view to the New Shares being subsequently offered for sale to any other party. There are on-sale restrictions in Singapore that may be applicable to investors who acquire New Shares. As such, investors are advised to acquaint themselves with the SFA provisions relating to resale restrictions in Singapore and comply accordingly.



Switzerland

The New Shares may not be publicly offered in Switzerland and will not be listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange or any other stock exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. Neither this document nor any other offering material relating to the New Shares (i) constitutes a prospectus or a similar notice as such terms are understood under art. 652a, art. 752 or art. 1156 of the Swiss Code of Obligations or a listing prospectus within the meaning of art. 27 et seqq. of the SIX Listing Rules or (ii) has been or will be filed with or approved by any Swiss regulatory authority. In particular, this document will not be filed with, and the offer of New Shares will not be supervised by, the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA).

Neither this document nor any other offering material relating to the New Shares may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland. The New Shares will only be offered to regulated financial intermediaries such as banks, securities dealers, insurance institutions and fund management companies as well as institutional investors with professional treasury operations. This document is personal to the recipient and not for general circulation in Switzerland.

United Kingdom

Neither this document nor any other document relating to the offer has been delivered for approval to the Financial Conduct Authority in the United Kingdom and no prospectus (within the meaning of section 85 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended ("FSMA")) has been published or is intended to be published in respect of the New Shares.

This document is issued on a confidential basis to "qualified investors" (within the meaning of section 86(7) of the FSMA) in the United Kingdom, and the New Shares may not be offered or sold in the United Kingdom by means of this document, any accompanying letter or any other document, except in circumstances which do not require the publication of a prospectus pursuant to section 86(1) of the FSMA. This document should not be distributed, published or reproduced, in whole or in part, nor may its contents be disclosed by recipients to any other person in the United Kingdom.

Any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the FSMA) received in connection with the issue or sale of the New Shares has only been communicated or caused to be communicated and will only be communicated or caused to be communicated in the United Kingdom in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Company.

In the United Kingdom, this document is being distributed only to, and is directed at, persons (i) who have professional experience in matters relating to investments falling within Article 19(5) (investment professionals) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotions) Order 2005 ("FPO"), (ii) who fall within the categories of persons referred to in Article 49(2)(a) to (d) (high net worth companies, unincorporated associations, etc.) of the FPO or (iii) to whom it may otherwise be lawfully communicated (together "relevant persons"). The investments to which this document relates are available only to, and any offer or agreement to purchase will be engaged in only with, relevant persons who is not a relevant person should not act or rely on this document or any of its contents.

